

THE INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND & ALEX. PEARCE,
Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

BY V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

To our Patrons.

It is the intention of the publishers, if that support be extended to them which is needed for such an enterprise, to add to the appearance of the Inquirer by printing it on new type. We call, therefore, upon those interested in the success of our paper, to aid us in the work by extending its circulation. By so doing, they will not only help us, but will be the means of a more general diffusion of democratic principles, and will thus strengthen the cause for which we are united. Pike, Jackson and Lawrence are without a democratic paper, and if our friends in these counties will unite with us in our efforts, and swell our subscription list to a number which will compensate us for our labor, we promise that everything which lays within our power, shall be done to make our paper worthy of support. What caused the small majority for the democratic ticket in Jackson county at the late election? Have our friends thought of the fact that in that county there is no democratic paper to enlighten the minds of the democracy on the various questions which are at issue between the parties, and to cheer them on to victory? Think of this, ye who with woful and elongated countenances complain of the general apathy in the ranks of our party.—Was there a weekly monitor among the people, silently but effectually warning them not to neglect and urging them to do their duty? Did those who staid away from the polls know the importance of their vote? And those who voted against their own candidates, on account of some petty local difference, might not they have been kept firmly to the support of the principles which they have heretofore held? It strikes us that a good democratic paper, with a good circulation, would have done a great deal towards increasing our majorities and lessening our minorities in the above named counties.

We always give the latest news by telegraph, and as we receive a daily report, we are generally ahead of any paper in this region so far as general information is concerned. As some may have forgotten the inducement which we held out to clubs, it may be necessary again to state that ten copies of the Inquirer, to one address, will be furnished for one dollar per copy, in advance. Any person sending us ten dollars will be entitled to eleven copies for one year. We hope our friends will aid us, that we may be enabled to present them with a sheet which will compare favorably with any now in circulation, both in regard to matter and appearance.

Some of the Texas papers have announced Gen. Sam Houston as a candidate for the next Presidency! Great State, that same Texas. It is a wonder California don't lay in her claim.—Pike-ton Journal.

The above sounds particularly whiggish. Just as though a man in Texas or California could not be worthy the support of the people because of the locality in which he resided. Is a man's principles the worse for being a resident of California? Are there not men in the north, in the south, in the east and in the west, who love the Union, and who hold to the same great principles? Principles! What is the use of talking to whiggery about principles? They go in for expediency, not principles.

No Houses to Rent.

Several have made inquiries of us as to whether there are any houses for rent in town at present. So far as we know, there is not a single one empty, except the unfinished new ones. Even when all these are occupied, it is doubtful whether the demand for houses will be supplied. Good, comfortable dwelling houses are much wanted just now—and, indeed, have been wanted during the whole summer. Emigrants who have proposed settling here, have been obliged to move farther on, because no houses were to be had. A friend of ours told us privately, the other day, that having concluded to take a "better half," he had been in search of a house for the last week to put the "better half" into, but, he remarked, turning up his dilapidated boots to our view, "it's death on leather and patience."

We hear of some sales of town lots lately, at fair prices, which will be improved as soon as practicable.

The terminus of the railroad at Jackson, is 204 feet above low water mark at this place. Not so much of an ascension, after all.

The Z. TAYLOR is now running as a packet between Big Sandy and Cincinnati. She has been repaired lately and now looks bright as a new dollar. We are indebted to her polite officers for late Cincinnati papers.

We looked in at Mrs. Currie's, yesterday, just by way of curiosity, and must confess, if we had been privileged to wear calico instead of cassimere, the head-gear &c., displayed there would be a temptation hard to resist; particularly, did any reasons exist, as sometimes they do, for wishing to be peculiarly captivated.

We are obliged to the attentive officers of the good steamer Sciro, for their efforts in procuring us late Cincinnati papers. May their shadows never be less.

General Taylor's Remains.

The remains of late President Taylor, in charge of Col. Bliss and Col. Taylor, a brother of the deceased, passed down on Wednesday evening, on board the steamer Navigator. How different the scene presented at the wharf on that evening from the one which greeted our sight two years since, when the Telegraph No. 2, came booming into view with the old Hero on board. Instead of the thunder roar of the cannon which then announced his approach, nothing was to be heard save the seemingly melancholy note of the "scape pipe." The place on which stood hundreds, welcoming with prolonged cheers a gallant General from the field of battle to the highest honor within the gift of his grateful countrymen, was occupied with but a few persons, who perhaps sighed for the departed and dropped a tear to his memory. The grateful heart which two years ago essayed to express its generous emotions through an unpractised tongue, had ceased to beat, and solemn silence reigned around. The numbers who, at that time accompanied him towards the White House, are now confined to but two or three—one of whom having been the hero's faithful companion during the war, and with him climbed the rugged steps of fame, clings to him yet. An efficient Aid, a faithful Secretary and an affectionate son—to him, indeed, the General's death must have been a blow. The attachment between them we believe to have been mutual—and although the mighty power which impelled a Jacob to serve a term of years for a Racheel, may have influenced in some degree the actions of the faithful attendant, none will hesitate to acknowledge him as a man worthy the implicit confidence placed in him by the subject of this article, and as one also inspired with the love of his country. From the hour that Palo Alto's thunder proclaimed the struggle commenced, had the two been wedded, and until the fatal hour when death decreed a long divorce, their fortunes had been one. Black envy never reared its monster head to mar their warm friendship, discord never interrupted the harmony of their attachment. What Col. Bliss' emotions were while gliding down the Ohio with the mortal remains of him who some months since passed up that stream all life and animation, may be better imagined than described. Ours, upon seeing the craft which bore the bones of the brave, & contrasting the scene with his former visit, were solemn indeed.

We understand that the remains are to be taken to Kentucky, and not to Louisiana, as some have thought, to be finally interred.

Steamboat Robberies.

The Cin. Commercial of the 31st ult., says that some rogues entered the cabin of the steamer South America, on Tuesday night, and broke into three of the state rooms. From one they took \$65 in gold, \$75 from another, and wound up by "appropriating" a gold watch. The rascals doubtless belong to a regularly trained band, and their success evidences an expertness which is rather ahead of police "traps."

The World's Fair.

The Ohio Statesman says that editors of the State might grant a favor on some of their readers, if they would state that Documents containing a full statement of all information important to those who desire to send articles to the World's Fair, can be had by addressing the Secretary, Joseph Sullivan, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

Groves, who murdered Mary Welsh at Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., cut his throat on Friday, in his prison cell. The wound was not fatal.

Railroad iron is being manufactured at the Mount Savage iron works, which, it is said, breaks the joints and thus forms a continuous rail, not liable to the difficulty of the T or other rails in use, which are liable to give way where the two rails join. These rails have been tested and approved of on the Utica and Schenectady road.

Nullification in Chicago.

A dispatch from Chicago, Ill., dated the 29th ult., states that the City Council had passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, and releasing the police from obedience to it. This act of the city authorities caused great excitement, and on the 24th a meeting was held of the citizens favorable to the fugitive law, the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a powerful speech sustaining this law, and the compromise acts of Congress.

Population of Columbus.

The census returns just made, show the population of the Capital of this State to be 17,656. The Statesman says that had it not been for the prevalence of the cholera in that city and institutions in the suburbs, the entire number of inhabitants would ere this have reached 20,000.

RESIGNATION.—It is stated that Major Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General has resigned that post and accepted the Presidency of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum.

AMERICAN PEACHES taken to Havana in ice, from Boston, sold at 12½ cents apiece. It is thought that this will carry them out in abundance next season.

THE REV. JOHN PAYNE was elected Missionary Bishop for Western Africa, at the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cincinnati.

Fugitive Slaves.

FOURTH ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

S. P. Kase's Patent Double-Action Suction Pump, or Fire Engine.

We observed, on Tuesday, at the U. S. Hotel, the above named pump, or engine, in operation. Stuck with the simplicity of its arrangement, we made some enquiries relative to it, which the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Seth Glover, answered. The one exhibited is a small one, which any boy of ten years old can work, capable of throwing, say from twenty-five to thirty gallons of water per minute, with force enough to reach the roof of the highest house in town. This may be done with the strength of one man. It may be used for pumping water from a well, forcing water into cisterns, shower baths, &c., and by the aid of hose and pipe, for washing windows, pavements, &c., and watering gardens. Engines of any capacity may be made upon the same principle.

The engine may be made generally useful in private houses, shops, and manufactories, besides being particularly convenient in case of fire. Indeed, we should consider a man whose house now burns up, much to blame and but little to be pitied, when he might have saved his property by the possession of one of these engines. Every one must at once see their utility in case of fire. Thousands of dollars will doubtless be saved by their use. Our fire companies, though very expeditious in getting their engines to work, sometimes have a long distance to travel before arriving at the scene of conflagration. In such cases, and many others which we might enumerate, one of the above named pumps, with but one person to work it, will extinguish the fire before the alarm is hardly given. So highly are these pumps valued that the U. S. Government has adopted them for their deck pumps on vessels and naval stations, and also for fire engines on the same.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, from Trenton, N. J., says that a negro in that place named William Gordon, on hearing that some southerners were in the city on the look out for their slaves, became so much excited by fright, that it threw him into a state of paralysis, of which he died in a couple of days. That may be so, though we doubt it.

Scioto and Hooking Valley Railroad.
The Engineers of this road, have completed the survey on the route as far as Jackson, C. H. We learn that through Scioto county, and to the south line of Jackson, the road is surveyed and located, and will be let before the 1st of January next. Through Jackson county thus far, it is also surveyed, and will be located and let, during the winter.

The distance from Jackson to Portsmouth by this route, is, 43½ miles, but will be shortened in curving to 43. The whole route is represented as being an excellent one for a railroad; much better than was anticipated. Through Scioto county, parts of it are rough and hilly, but presenting no obstacles, that cannot be easily overcome; no tunneling to be done. Through Jackson county, the route is far better; the grade generally low, and in no place will it exceed 40 feet to the mile, and this grade occurring at no more than two points.

The question is now solved, that a railroad can be made through Jackson county, and at a much lower grade than many roads now in operation in the United States, without being suspended from hill-top to hill-top, to be reached only by the winged inhabitants of the upper regions, as was intimated by some of our neighbors, inhabiting the low regions of sorrow about Pike-ton, on the Scioto valley. It is not only to be made, but we have every reason to believe, that it will be made. Scioto and Jackson counties, and the Corporation of Portsmouth, have each subscribed \$100,000, and the citizens of Portsmouth, \$70,000, making \$370,000, already subscribed, or authorized to be subscribed as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. There are also individual subscriptions, not included in the above, which will probably make the amount near \$400,000, during the winter. The citizens of the two counties, will now make all possible exertions to push it forward. We understand that one of the Directors of the road, has gone east to negotiate the necessary loans.

Situated as the people of Jackson county are, (40 miles from every place,) and communication between the distant points barred during the greater part of the winter, by deep mud and high waters, it is not necessary that we should point out the particular benefits that would accrue to us by means of this road, affording an outlet through the entire year, to the Ohio river on the south, and to the whole southern market, and by extending it north, we open up a communication with the northern lakes, and through them to any point we may wish to reach. Jackson county needs nothing but the facilities of transportation to the north, south and west, to make her equal to most counties in Ohio. Possessing as she does, Mineral resources. Iron Ore, Coal, Limestone and Marble, of good quality, in greater abundance than any other county in the State, it only requires their development by means of the manufacture of iron, in all its branches, besides, the transportation of a vast amount of Coal, of a superior quality, of Limestone, Marble, Agricultural products, and a thousand other things, too tedious to mention, to be exported over the line of this and other roads it will intersect, and which will bring to the farmer, merchant, manufacturer and all others entitled to a portion of it by their industry and enterprise, such returns in actual wealth, as will astonish every person, not intimately acquainted with the vast results accomplished by improvements, and operations of this kind. It is true that we cannot compete with the Scioto valley, in raising corn, and short horded Durhams, neither can Massachusetts, Rhode Island, nor any other manufacturing community within our knowledge, yet they are not the less wealthy, and we can turn what we have into more money, with less labor and at higher and surer profits than they can.

Our duty is plain. Let us go to work like men, and assist in building this road. We have authorized our Commissioners to appropriate a large amount of money to the road. This should not be all that we do. Our wealthy farmers should take stock in the road, and thus interest themselves in its construction, as soon as possible; much depends upon the citizens of this county at this time. No man has a right, nor ought he to throw any obstacle in the way. The project is a good one; the investment a safe and profitable one, and why not push it ahead, and open up for ourselves a means of transportation which will be our only salvation, and the want of which has been pressing us down with a mountain weight all our lives. Let us develop those resources that God has placed in our hands, and all will be well. If we do not do it now, for now is the time, we will not discharge our duty to ourselves, to our children or to our common country.—Jackson Standard.

Forms for obtaining Bounty Lands under the late Laws of Congress.

We publish below the forms necessary to be followed under the Bounty Land Law. The Washington Republic, from which we copy, says these forms will with the military rolls, be deposited in the clerk's office of every county. The evidence of service and discharge being thus accessible together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the location by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS

To be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the act of September 28th, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Such certificate must accompany every case.

In every case where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to locate not being given to an assignee, the Department may well say that no assignment made prior to the location will be recognized.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any land, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares, that the land located shall not be charged or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of incumbrance until after the issue of the patent, and thus relieve the Department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

FORM OF A DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE SURVIVING OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

State of —, County of —, ss.
On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, (or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,) within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical — who was a — in the company* commanded by Capt. — in the regiment of — commanded by — in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, (or rather war embraced in said act, describing what war;) that he enlisted, (or volunteered, or was drafted,) at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D., for the term of —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on — day of —, A. D., as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented; or by the muster rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September 28th, 1850.

(Signature of the claimant.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man that served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

(Signature of the magistrate or other officer)

FORM OF A DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

State of —, County of —, ss.
On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, (or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,) within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —, deceased, who was a — in the company commanded by Capt. — in the regiment of — commanded by — in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, (or other war as the case may be;) that her said husband enlisted, (or volunteered, or was drafted,) at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D., for the term of —, & continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, & was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D., as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.

She further states that she was married to the said — in — on the — day of —, A. D., by one —, and that her name before said marriage was —; that her said husband died at — on the — day of —, A. D., and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act passed September 28th 1850."

(Claimant's signature.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

(Officer's signature.)

APPLICATION BY MINOR CHILDREN.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing form as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names and exact age or ages, of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him, of the age of the minor children, and of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian, if there is any family record showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

*If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

†If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italic* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts of the case.

‡The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be indispensable for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

§This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage, and of the husband's death. — If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, or a private or family record, such family record, or certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

¶In no case however, will the mere statement of the witness that the claimant is the widow of the deceased, to be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

The Charter Oak.

Every one has heard of the old oak tree, in Hartford, Conn., within the hollow trunk of which, the Charter of Connecticut was concealed more than a hundred and fifty years ago. It is still standing, an object of great interest and veneration. A correspondent, who recently visited it, writes:

The Old Charter Oak is in a vigorous state. It is on the grounds of Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, son of Prof. Stuart, the distinguished Hebraist of Andover Theological Seminary. Mr. S. has closed the cavity in the tree, and has covered all the various parts with some resinous compound. A little door, fastened with a padlock, opens into the arcanum, where, in 1687, the Charter of Connecticut was hidden. The tree is more than 20 feet in circumference at the base. It is now the most honored tree in the United States. I notice that since the leaves have assumed the tinge of autumn, the young misses are gathering them for their herbulariums.

Mr. James.

Of Mr. James, the novelist, the Washington Republic, says:

"Mr. James is the most respectable literary lion that has visited us since the departure of Boz, and in spite of that solitary horseman who might have been seen at the close of such and such a day, emerging from a dark wood, &c. He is a very pleasant gentleman in conversation, hearty, genial, and full of bonhomie. He takes snuff continually from a small quaint-looking silver snuff box, that looks as though it might have been borrowed from one of his ex-romances. He has a pleasant, man-of-the-worldly countenance, dark bright eyes, and gray hair. In figure he is what is vulgarly called chunky; not exactly stout, but inclined to be. He has his whole family, consisting of seven persons, with him; and is desirous, I understand, that his sons should settle in the United States. He has taken a furnished house on Long Island, near Jamaica."

THE TEXAS TEN MILLIONS.—The Galveston (Texas) Civilian proposes to make a very novel use of the money to be received from the United States. It thinks that after paying off the debt of Texas three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in United States bonds bearing five per cent. interest, which will yield a revenue of \$150,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expense of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, Oct. 30, P. M.

The steamer America left for Liverpool to-day with 40 passengers.
The Canada reached the dock last night, at 10½ o'clock. This morning the Rev. Thomas Parker and other members of the Committee of vigilance went through the rooms of the U. S. Hotel, in search of slave catchers. They were told that such tenants would not be admitted, when, after some words they left. Knight and Hughes were to have left this morning, but have since concluded to remain.
George Thompson, the colored abolition lecturer, who created so much sensation here in 1845, arrived from Canada.

Nashville, Oct. 30.

The proprietors of the Nashville race track stake \$500 against \$300, against Jackson, the American Deer, that he cannot run 15 miles in an hour and a half. To be decided on Saturday next.

Washington, Oct. 30.

The Executive committee have selected the U. S. Ship Fredonia, to convey the American products to the World's Exhibition at London.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.
Mr. Sloan of Ohio, the newly appointed Treasurer, has not arrived. Selvin still fulfills the functions of the office.

Allen Hall, the assistant Secretary, will upon the arrival of his successor, Mr. Hodge of New Orleans, receive a Charge to one of the southern Republics.

The President has announced his determination to enforce the fugitive slave law, and the consequences be what they may, and if necessary will protect the United States Marshals in the discharge of their duties by calling to their aid the United States army.

Samuel Goodrich, it is supposed, will be the successor of Hon. Mr. Walsh, our consul at Paris, who has been removed. Mr. Clemson, who has been our Charge at Belgium, having a desire to return home, will most likely be succeeded by Hon. R. Beard, of Delaware. Several charges are said to have been preferred against A. B. Corwin, the American consul at Panama, in consequence of which he will be removed. Mr. Thompson of Ia., having declined the recordership of the general land office, it will probably be tendered to Mr. O'Neil of the same State.

Mr. Hetty of Boston, and Mr. Benjamin of New Orleans, have both declined the California Judgeship. Government receipts from July 1st to Sept. 30th, \$15,622,450. Expenditures for the same period \$6,480,954.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.
Flour little doing. \$4.75. Oats 55¢ a 57c. Mess Pork \$11.37. Coffee declined. 1200 bags prime Rio sold at 10c.

Texas news represent an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in favor of accepting the boundary proposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Flour steady though not so active as yesterday. Corn sales at 70¢ a 71c for western mixed, 72 for round yellow. Wheat fair sales without a change in price. Provisions inactive. Pork prime \$10.75. Coffee sales at auction for 2500 bags of Rio, at 6c. Whiskey 27c.

Boston, Nov. 1.

The Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest over the body of John C. Page, shot by Bateman, the Watchman, while attempting to break into the Bank at Danvers, have returned a verdict that Bateman was justifiable in what he did.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.
The Governor announces the election of 15 Democrats and 10 Whigs to the new Congress. The 12th of December has been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.
A number of Fugitive Slaves arrived here and at Toronto yesterday. It is estimated that nearly 1000 have arrived in Canada, since the commencement of the agitation, many of whom have passed into the interior, where they intend abiding. There seems to be less sympathy for them than formerly, and many seem actually in want of the necessities of life.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

Boston, Oct. 31.—A desperate attempt was made last evening by a party of six persons to break into the village Bank at Danvers, Mass. They were foiled in the attempt by the vigilance of the watchmen inside, who shot one of the rascals, who died on the spot.

The name of the person killed was John C. Paige, who resided next door, and was son of one of the directors. The deceased was about forty years of age, and unmarried. The father heard the report of the gun, and on going out, stumbled over the dead body of his son.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31.—noon.

River 7½ feet and falling. Weather warm. Flour firm. Held at \$3.41. Shipments east the past month, 30,400 bbls.

Whiskey—Sales of Cincinnati at 24c. Bacon firm with heavy sales during the week. Hams plain and canvassed 7½c 8c. Shoulders 4½c. Shipments east to Nov. 1st 38,495,205 lbs. Sales of the week have been over 150,000 lbs. The canal will remain open until the middle of the month. The steamer Atlantic was spoken 17th Oct. 5 days out in latitude 43° 15 min, longitude 49½ deg. with all sails set, going at a spanking rate.

Saint Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.
Receipts produce liberal. 9,000 bus. wheat at 68c 80c, a decline of 2 cts. One small lot at \$1.00; choice white at 96c, meals included. Flour dull at former quotations. Corn unchanged with light stock. Oats active at 37c 41. Tobacco, hemp and lard no sales. Barley in good demand at 75c 85c. Bacon—prime clear sides 6c. Whiskey 24c. Freight to New Orleans, flour 63c, oats, bacon and corn 30c. 6½ ct. scant at the mouth of the Missouri.

Steamer New England on making landing at the wharf this morning, sprung some of her hull timbers causing her to leak. She would have to go on dock.

John Mills was shot dead in his own house, near Baton Rouge, La., on the 10th inst., by an unknown person.